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# CRYSTAL PALACE.

XXXVI.  
MACHINERY.

We took a hasty survey of the Machinery-room of the Palace yesterday, in order to see and give some account of new Inventions recently entered. Some of these will be barely mentioned here, and perhaps more elaborately described in our critical notices herewith. But then as now, we wish it distinctly understood that we only propose to give such account of articles which seem to us valuable as shall induce those interested to examine and judge for themselves. We do not undertake to be eyes for them, but only to suggest a direction in which their eyes may judiciously be cast. Still less do we mean to intermeddle with any conflicting claims to invention or ownership. Thus we spoke of "Gwynne's Centripetal Pump," because by that name it was commended to us. Our correspondent who insists that the Centripetal Pump is not Gwynne's—that Gwynne did not invent nor essentially improve it—is informed that we have not intended to raise the question he meets, and shall not discuss it. If there is any question of contested patent, let the courts adjust it.—And now to our notes:

A Shoe-Pegging Machine is exhibited by A. T. Laine, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—patented on the 18th of March. The inventor states that no other machine is pegging boots and shoes in operation, and we do remember having seen any, though long ago satisfied by observing the operation of other machinery, that pegging by machines is practicable. This one is made almost entirely of iron, costs \$150 to \$200, and will probably weigh some two or three hundred pounds. It works very quietly and rapidly, and will peg a shoe about two rows on each side (leaving a small space at the heel and toe) in three minutes, cutting off six pegs. One man only is required to operate it, without auxiliary power. A good workman will peg a shoe band in fifteen minutes, but close application to pegging is considered unhealthy. We asked an Eastern shoe manufacturer who examined this machine when it did, whether it did its work better or worse than it is done by hand, and he said it drove the pegs more evenly and on the lower better. We understand that it is now in practical operation in Pittsburgh, but we believe no other than the one in the Exhibition has appeared this side of the Alleghenies.

A machine for making cuts, or little leather rolls used in spinning (and of which 20,000 per day, literally made by hands, are worn out in Massachusetts alone) is one of the most ingenious contributions of Connecticut to the Fair. Those who are familiar with Whitmore's machine for cutting, bending and setting car teeth, or the machine for making chain of brass or other wire invented at Derby, Conn., will readily recognize its best points. The leather is drawn into the machine in the shape of a strap or belt, is cut off the proper length diagonally so as to form the bevel edges for gunning, is then rolled or doubled over so that the two edges, being gummed in the operation, meet exactly; when they are pressed firmly together in the row perfected cut through the machine and another length drawn in, to undergo the same process. The inventor's name has escaped us, but it will not be long forgotten.

A Weighing and Packing Machine, for packers' Ten Coffee, Pepper, Spices, &c., &c., is exhibited by Slater & Steele, Jersey City, which seems excellent in its sphere, though that sphere is a narrow one. The material is fed from a hopper over head, is weighed in its descent from the hopper and discharged in pound half-pounds, or otherwise as may be required, into metal resting in a square box, into which a paper is already been conveyed by the machine. The box forms a link in an endless chain of boxes revolving around a platform, and moving on a few inches receives through the tunnel a square stamp just fitted to it, and then passes to another and another, until the fourth delivery it pressed into a solid mass and enveloped. Mr. G. Jones is said to be the patentee.

A Tobacco-pressing Machine is exhibited, costing \$80 or so, and said to press Tobacco from loose leaves into plugs as fast as twenty men have hitherto been able to do it. We should judge that one of the machines could press as much Tobacco in a day as mankind ought to chew from this hour to the final expiration of the world.

An improved Cotton-Gin is on exhibition, which appears to be perfect; but improvement in Gins has been in order, and possibly long will be.

The Pumps in the Exhibition deserve an article themselves; but we have no time to write it now.

**AN IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE QUESTION SETTLED.**—We hear that the Secretary of the War Department has recently resolved his opinion upon the appeal to him by judgment from the Land Office Commissioner's adverse ruling on the case of the Gamache claim to certain very valuable lands near St. Louis, Missouri, where the claim being set up by many parties who purchased interests in it, though a few of them held only through the grant to Gamache in Spain. The main question involved was, whether grant had been confirmed by the United States. The records of 1824 gave the Recorder of Louisiana power to do it. He failed to do so, the claimants allege, by mistake, although he thought by many that he did not conceive he could. However, it was clear that he did not confirm, and without that action on his part the claim could not be recognized, as the law expressly runs. The Secretary's decision, therefore, confirmed the decision of his subordinate. There are only about 300 acres in issue, at least, but its position immediately on the outskirts of Louisiana proper renders it of great value. [Washington Star.]

CRICKET.

New-York Club vs. St. George's Club.

This interesting match was resumed yesterday morning at Hoboken, and drew together as great a concourse of spectators as on the day previous. The weather was a great improvement, being beautifully cool and pleasant, and the timing passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The New-York Club was victorious by 35 runs. Play was commenced at 10 o'clock A.M. and terminated at 4 p.m. and some beautiful specimens we had. Cuyper's bow was a treat; we never saw anything better; he took 7 wickets. The St. George's Club could not stand it were bound to go down. We wish we was as good as Marsh and Comery also bowled well. Timon and Wick kept well, and Fletcher is the best long stop country. Dockery and Sam Wright are two valuable in a match; they are thorough Cricketers and good general points. The fielding of the St. George's at the first of the day was not good, but got better the second time. The fielding of the New York was better than the first.

The result of the bowling stands thus:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.						NEW-YORK CLUB.					
First Innings.						Second Innings.					
Bowler.	Over.	Runs.	Wickets.	M.R.A.	Wicket.	Over.	Runs.	Wickets.	M.R.A.		
Cumey	27	12	8	9	Cumey	27	12	8	9		
Wright	22	14	18	3	Marsh	25	19	7	4		
Walsh	19	8	22	4	Comery	27	14	11	4		
Walton	18	10	10	1	Dockery	11	11	1	1		
Wright	25	5	3	5	Decker	6	5	5	5		
Walter	11	10	2	3	Fletcher	2	0	0	0		

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St. George's Club.—Second Innings.—We gave out of the first innings yesterday. The second was very quick, and shows the glorious uncertainty of the game. The eleven men who got 169 in the first inning out for 27 in the second. Walter commenced well and a hit beautifully made, but Cuyper stopped him by bowling him down. Blackburn, Bingham and Barstow, 5 wickets went for 17 runs. Sam Wright, Bingham were together at one time, and we thought should have some sport; but Dame Fortune stepped. Marsh bowled Wright out in 5 runs. The rest pretty smart; the bowling was too much for them.

The total runs in the two innings was 196, with New-York Club 84 to win.

NEW-YORK CLUB.—First Innings was common. Sharp and Hickey to the bowling of Comery and Wright. Sharp got the first ball and a double. Went out with first ball. One wicket 3 runs. Was followed but was soon brought down by Sam. Two runs. Sharp continued to play well and Marsh tried to save him but after getting a good hit he

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